

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Patent and Trademark Offic

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		TA	TORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/788,560	01/24/97	YAMAZAKI		5	0756-1626
B2M1/0309 - SIXBEY FRIEDMAN LEEDOM & FERGUSON 2010 CORPORATE RIDGE			٦	EXAMINER FAHMY, W	
SUITE 600 MCLEAN VA	22102			ART UNIT 2508	PAPER NUMBER
				DATE MAILED:	03/09/98

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

## Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/788,560

Applicant(s)

Yamazaki et al

Examiner

Wael Fahmy

Group Art Unit 2508



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' Page-2-Art Unit: 2508

1 Attorney's docket number: 0756-1626

2 Filing Date: 12/26/91

3 Applicant: Yamazaki et al

4 EXAMINER : Wael M.Fahmy

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilson et al in view of Tyson et al.

Wilson et al shows in fig.(3) all claimed subject matter including a boundary region between at least one of the source and drain regions having a greater bandgap than any of said source ,drain and channel regions (the boundary regions 42C are doped with either oxygen or nitrogen), but omits the formation of the LDD as in the claimed invention. However Tyson et al shows in fig.(2) that a source and drain region can incorporate LDD regions (210,220) adjacent the channel region. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the LDD structure of Tyson et al in the source and drain regions of Wilson et al, since the LDD regions relax the concentration of the electric field which enhances device performance.

Claims 25-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilson et al. in view of Tyson et al and Ishizu et al.

The device of Wilson et al in view of Tyson et al discloses all claimed subject matter, but omits the formation of the TFT in an electro optical device.

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However Ishizu et al teaches that TFTs are used in electro-optical devices (see col.1, lines 18-33). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the transistor of Wilson et al in view of Tyson et al in an electro-optical device, since the prior art teaches that TFTs are used in electro-optical devices. As to claims 27,31 and 33 see above mentioned criticality caselaw. As to claim 32, since oxygen, nitrogen and carbon all achieve a region at the boundary of the channel and the source/drain regions having a higher bandgap than the other regions, the specification does not recite any criticality of why carbon is preferred to oxygen and nitrogen.

## **RESPONSE:**

Applicant's state that "....Wilson fails to teach the claimed LDD structure and relies on Tyson for showing this feature. However it should be noted that Tyson is silent about the FDD structure, recited in claim 24 for example, so that the combination of LDD and FDD structures is entirely unclear from the combination relied upon in the Official Action...". The examiner respectfully submitts that applicant is attacking the references individually where the rejection is based on a combination of references, see In re Young, 159 USPQ 725 (CCPA 1970). It is also submitted that a reference is to be considered not only for what it expressly states, but for what it would reasonably have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art, see In re DeLisle, 160 USPQ 170 (CCPA 1969), in this case it is clear to one of ordinary skill in the art that a heavily doped source region can be formed to have an LDD region since such a source/drain region is very well known in the art to relax the electric field. The examiner submits patent no. 4,642,878 to prove that the use of LDD regions is well known in the art (see col.4, lines 3-16).

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THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Papers related to this application may be submitted to Group 2500 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Group 2500 via the Group 2500 Fax center located in Crystal Plaza 2, room 4 - A11. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989). The Group 2508 Fax Center number is (703) 308-7723 & the backup number is (703) 308-7722. The Group 2508 Fax Center is to be used only for papers related to Group 2508 applications.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or any earlier communication from the Examiner should be directed to Examiner Wael M.Fahmy whose telephone number is (703) 308-4918. The Examiner is in the Office generally between the hours of 6:45 AM to 4:15 PM (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Friday.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this
application should be directed to the Group 2500 Receptionist whose
telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

WMF
Do March 1998
Wael M.Fahmy
Primary Examiner

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